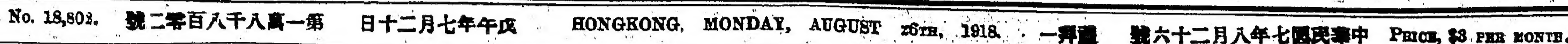


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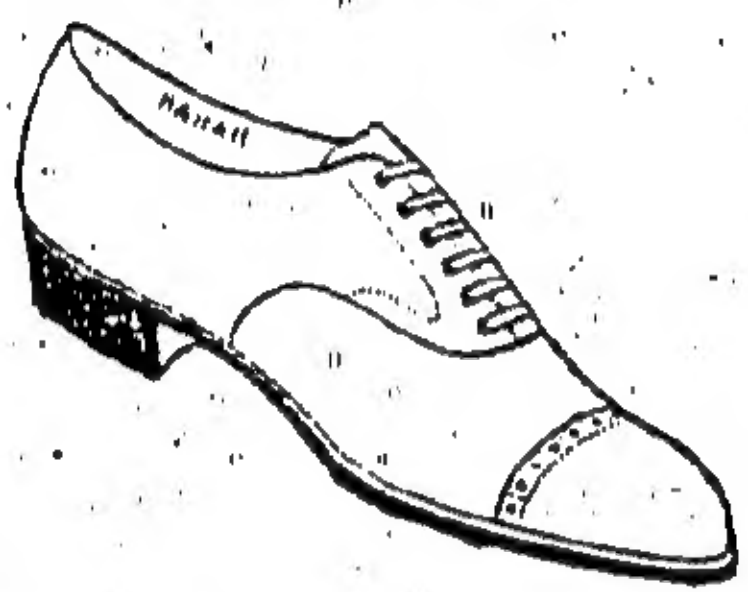
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MILITARY SERVICE IN THE F.M.S.

STRIKING SPEECH BY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

COMPARISON OF METHODS IN THE EAST.

H.E. Sir Arthur Young, High Commissioner, made a remarkable speech surveying a wide field of history in regard to military service measures in Hongkong and other Eastern Colonies at a meeting of the Federal Council of the Malay States on August 13th. Discussing the Military Service Bill, which was later passed with a few amendments, His Excellency said:—

The Legal Adviser has informed us that he has no information of what this bill will achieve in regard to the number of men to be obtained from it for the Overseas Forces. In my opinion it is a very few men that we shall obtain by this bill. But this bill, if passed, will be a success, I read lately in one of the local papers that it would not be a "howling success," according to what had been achieved in Hongkong. These words are not mine, but those of the newspaper I refer to, but that paper added, rightly I think, that though the numbers may be few there was no reason why the community was not to be considered patriotic. The fewer the numbers the more patriotic the community is proved to be at this time.

But if only a few are obtained by this bill it will still be a success, I consider, for the reason that men who are regarded as indispensable by a strong tribunal will have in their possession a certificate in after-life showing that they were carrying out work which they were retained to carry out.

The Legal Adviser has said that there was some difference of opinion between some employers and employees as to whether more men can be spared. When I appointed more Advisory Boards I had hoped that any conflict of opinion between employers and employees would be settled, but I was disappointed. I thought that all employers would only be too glad to allow all their employees to go before these Advisory Boards, and that we should not have to quarrel over quite voluntary matters. I know that it was felt some time ago that a bill should be introduced on the lines of this bill, but I thought that the aims we had should be carried out voluntarily. These aims were that those who were not considered indispensable should go, and that those who were considered indispensable would receive certificates which they could show in after-life.

FATE OF FIRST BILL.
Well, these Advisory Committees were not a success, for the reasons I have given, and the Military Service Bill that is now before you was introduced in the Legislative Council of the Colony. That bill was objected to by the unofficials mainly for the reason that the young men whom the Government sought to assist by that bill were averse to it. The argument was that if the tribunals stated that these men were not indispensable, no matter what these young men said, they would be thought to have shirked their duty for the past two years. Well, as I said, that bill was withdrawn because of the wish of the unofficial members. That was on September 24th last. Although it has been proposed in the F.M.S. that as similar bill should be introduced in the Federal Council, I do not think it desirable to introduce that bill which had been withdrawn from the Legislative Council. Certain provisions of the bill which had been withdrawn were introduced and passed in both the Legislative Council and the Federal Council—I refer to the Medical Examination and Registration Bill.

In February last the Secretary of State telegraphed that strong representations had been made by an employer in the Colony stating that, as his staff had been reduced to the last limit, and that in order to satisfy his men who were remaining at their posts, instructions should be given. I replied that neither the employer in question nor his employees had reported these matters to the Advisory Committees which had been appointed for the express purpose to decide whether men were indispensable or not, and neither that request nor similar requests by other employers should be granted, unless the matter was properly inquired into by a properly constituted tribunal. The Secretary of State then replied that he had no option but to put forward the bill of 1917. The bill under reference was that which had been withdrawn from the Legislative Council. That bill, with the exception of the medical registration already provided for in a separate bill, was re-introduced, and as we found out from a telegram which I saw in a Hongkong paper from the Secretary of State, dated May 28th, that he had power under the bill to order men who were not indispensable to leave and join his Majesty's Forces, that power was added to the bill, and passed in the Colony.

NO SLUR CAST.
The bill now before you is on similar lines to that passed in the Colony, and the Legal Adviser has told you that this bill is practically word for word with the bill that was introduced in the Colony. What I said at the Legislative Council I say here. The call for men is much greater now than it ever was, and young men who are not considered indispensable may rest assured that no slur is cast upon them by this bill and that there is no intention of doing so.

When the bill was introduced into the Legislative Council the Colonial Secretary informed the Council that the Government would pay second-class passages to those who were going home, and, where necessary, they would pay the passages of the wives and children, and that they would give assistance in the same measure as given before to the dependents of men left in the Colony. The question of the payment of passages to the wives and children, and allowances to the dependents, was to be put before a committee to deal with. I may say that the intention of the Government was to give instructions to that committee that passages should only be given to wives and children of those unable to afford to pay those passages, and the same principle was to be followed with regard to allowances to dependents, and the Government was going to fix a maximum allowance for dependents which the committee was not to exceed. We thought then that women and children whose husbands or fathers were going home to fight would have a permit to go through the danger-zone to Britain. When I wrote in October, 1917, to the Secretary of State on the subject of women travelling to Britain, you cannot travel to British India through the danger-zone—I stated to the Secretary of State that I really believed that such permits were given to women and children accompanying husbands or fathers going home for active service. That was in 1917, and until the bill was passed I followed that procedure.

INFORMATION FROM THE NEWSPAPERS.
But after the bill was passed I saw in the newspapers that the Ceylon Government had been informed by the Secretary of State that no one with a wife and family should be permitted to go home a recruit unless he left his wife and family in Ceylon. Well, I thought it only right, after I saw that such a telegram had been sent to Ceylon, as reported in the newspapers, that when I informed the Secretary of State that the bill had been passed I should say that I was going to follow the procedure with regard to men going home which I had stated in my report of 1917, that is, that I would give passports to their wives and children to travel to England. I received, however, a telegram from the Secretary of State stating that there were express instructions from the War Office that passports were not to be granted to wives of recruits unless there were special reasons justifying that grant apart from the fact that the husband was proceeding on military service. When we received that telegram we (the Government of the Colony) considered that it would not be justified in requiring married men to proceed home and to leave their wives and families in Malaya, and we issued a notification to that effect in the Gazette. In view of that notification it was considered unnecessary for the Government of the Colony to proceed with the question of the passages of wives and children or allowances to dependents left here. But in these restrictions on the travelling of wives and children and the travelling of men and their wives, and it is decided that married men shall go home and join, then the committee which I have referred to will be appointed and will deal with these cases that are brought up. The committee, I consider, be constituted in a similar way to the tribunals.

As to the tribunals, I propose that their formations should be practically on the same lines as in the Colony. I would propose to appoint two Supreme Court judges. The General Officer Commanding would appoint a member. The Unofficial Members of Council would appoint a member. The fifth member would be appointed by the leading community in the state. In Singapore and Penang that member is appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, and in Malacca by the Malacca Planters Association. I shall consult the Unofficial Members as to what body they think should appoint that member in each State. The sixth would be a member appointed by the High Commissioner.

WIVES AND CHILDREN.
I should propose that the provisions as stated by the Colonial Secretary in the Legislative Council as regards passages, etc., should be applied to the F.M.S. I have seen letters and articles in the papers stating that the Government should be more generous and give passages to wives and families without inquiring into their circumstances, and also allowances to dependents who remain here. It is very easy to tell the Government to give away the revenues of the country in that way, but I consider that the Government have a trust to perform, and I see no reason why those who now go home, if the restrictions are withdrawn, where they are married, and can afford to pay, should not pay the passage of their wives and families just in the same way as men who have already gone home have done. As to insuring everyone who goes for £1,000, England does not insure those who are sent from England to the front. She gives the widows of and those dependent on men who are killed allowances, and she would do that in the case of men who go from here to fight. I cannot understand why it is advocated that we should insure the lives of men who go from here when we have not insured the lives of those that have already gone and men who go from England are not insured. What I should say would be the proper way to do it would be for the F.M.S. and the Colony to take over from England all her liabilities which she may have after this war towards those who have been wounded or towards the dependents of those who have been killed. Why men here should be treated better than those that go from England I cannot understand. As to the men going to India, I must say that I see no reason why they should not be put on the same footing as men going to England.

Later in the session, the High Commissioner, replying to the Unofficial Members, held that it was the duty of every employee to go before the tribunal and ask for exemption in justice to his employers. The Government certainly would not look with a cold eye on those asking for exemption.

SIR ARTHUR YOUNG CRITICISED.

"HOLE-AND-CORNER" METHODS IN MALAYA.

The *Singapore Times*, dealing editorially with the High Commissioner's speech, says:—

We print to-day a report of a speech by the Governor in which he deals with this question of specific provision for dependents. We do not know what is in the mind of Sir Arthur Young. He is drawing a princely salary and allowances as Governor and High Commissioner, and, as a consequence of the war, he has been allowed to go on drawing that salary and these allowances and increasing them as he goes. No one grudges him either the salary, the allowances or the pension, but there never has been anything more unpleasing to our minds than the spectacle of a high-paid Government official giving the best of his intelligence and influence to remorselessly cutting down the remuneration of humbler servants of the State or carrying over what shall be paid to dependents of men called for service in the King's armies. If there is in his brain some peculiar kink that makes it impossible to see that what is being done at Hongkong and elsewhere is right, at least he might give heed to the views of other men who are just as clear-sighted, just as patriotic and just as loyal to Malaya as he is himself. We do not know for certain what is the attitude of the official members of the Legislative Council. A system is in operation which reduces the public discussions of that body to a farce. On the eve of the meeting, officials and unofficials go up to Government House, dine there, and then, followed by good wine and tobacco, sit round a table and settle what is to be done at the Council meeting. Frankly, it is a hole-and-corner system, knocking all fair and full criticism on the head, depriving the public of the advantage of knowing exactly what is done, tying the hands and the tongues of men who are supposed to voice the opinions of the people. It may suit the Government, but it is very bad in its effects upon the public life of the Colony. However, it is not our theme to-day. We mention it merely because the Conscription Bill was passed through all its stages in the Legislative Council without a word of definite reference to the provision that should be made for wives and children in the event of married men being called up. Something may have been said at the post-prandial conclaves, but the public know nothing of it. And note the sequel. Having taken the service bill through one council without specific provision for dependents, the fact is used as an argument for refusing to allow the Federal Council to make any provision either. We are under the impression that the Federal Council is an independent body. It was created as such by Sir John Anderson, and it acted as such while he had it under his care. Since when has it become subordinate to Singapore, and by what authority does Sir Arthur Young justify his refusal to let it do a decent thing simply because a similar decent thing has not been done elsewhere. His Excellency boasted of the fact that second-class fares have been paid for men who went voluntarily for service. And some of the men who have given up all their worldly interests to serve their country had never travelled second-class before. The owners of estates and the heads of businesses sent them out to Malaya as gentlemen and impressed upon them that it would be a part of their duty to keep up the white man's prestige. The Government of this rich Colony in 1914 was sending English gentlemen volunteers home in the dirty steerage of second grade ships among coolies, male and female, until the bitter public protests made it rise grudgingly to the payment of second-class fares. Does Sir Arthur Young think that married men should have spent their last cent paying their own fares to face death and all the sordid miseries of campaigning? We are sadly tired of a parsimony that is shameful and degrading and that may gravely injure the Colony, and it is time for someone to speak out strongly and sternly. We do not know on what principle the Government has decided that married men shall be kept here in spite of the conscription law. It does not seem to us to be a patriotic decision, since it was arrived at only when Government had to face the fact that it could not ship off women and children at the bidding of the soldier husbands—men who might die in the service to which they were called and leave the wives and children unprotected. Hongkong fixes generous allowances, and arranges to send the men to India. Hongkong also arranges to insure the life of every man called, married or single. Singapore does none of these things, but if a husband dies in the war Singapore, if applied to in *forma pauperis*, may pay the fare of his widow to England. The Governor sees no hardship, because at home lives are not insured. If he cannot understand that conditions in the East are different we cannot hope to make him do so. We do not believe that there are half-a-dozen Europeans in the whole of Malaya who approve of the policy that is being pursued. We do not believe that available married men should be kept back for pecuniary considerations, and we do not believe that any man who has practical experience of life in the East regards the provision made by Hongkong as one fraction more generous than the whole circumstances warrant. Frankly, we hate wringing of the Government and the Governor as we have done, but a sense of decency compels us to demand justice for men who may have to serve their country. We have urged the importance of enrolling them to fair treatment of their dependents, and we believe that it is the wish and that it would be to the credit of the colony to make provision generally.

THE SIBERIAN EXPEDITION.

GENERAL OTANI TAKES COMMAND.

HARBIN, August 19th.

The Japanese General Fujii with his Staff passed through Harbin for Manchuria to-day at eight o'clock. The train was met by the local authorities and detachments of the Russian and Czech-Slovak troops with their bands.

Seven trains with Japanese military and technical detachments have passed through Harbin westwards up to the present. A special train with General Dietrichs and one with Czech-Slovak infantry is expected here to-morrow morning. The declarations made by the British, French and Japanese Governments are largely commented upon and great satisfaction is expressed by local social opinion and the Press.

Vladivostok, August 19th.

General Otani has assumed command of the Allied forces. This action was announced at a General Council of the Allied Commanders held this morning. It can be said with authority that a spirit of the fullest and friendliest co-operation was manifested at the Council, the officers in command of the Allied detachments assuring General Otani that they were proud to serve under such an eminent veteran. The different elements retain their identity as separate units in matters of administration and supply but are subject to the Generalissimo with regard to strategic military operations.

The parade of the American troops took place in very fine weather and created a favourable impression on the other Allies, who warmly praised their appearance.

There is a distinct atmosphere of passive hostility on the part of the native population owing to the predominance of the Bolshevik element, but there was no open demonstration. In the vicinity of the Czech Headquarters, where the most friendly Russians congregated, there were repeated outbursts of cheering and the women threw flowers and waved American flags. All the Allies were represented at the reviewing stand.

Tokyo, August 19th.

An Economic Relief Commission for Siberia under the supervision of the Minister for Foreign Affairs has been organized.

GERMAN CHARGED WITH ARMED ROBBERY AT SHANGHAI.

At the Mixed Court, Shanghai, on August 20th, Carl Lindow, a German, was charged with being concerned with three others not yet in custody in unlawfully entering No. 37, King Loong Ka, off Honan Road, and by threatening the inmates with a loaded revolver, stealing opium and money to the value of \$4,250.

Det. Inspector Burnside said that at 7.30 p.m. on Monday night four men, one of whom was armed with a revolver, entered the above premises and drove the inmates into a back room, after which they stole the opium and the money. It would be proved in evidence that the defendant was one of the robbers. He was arrested by a Chinese constable, assisted by P.C. Morgan. Witness asked for a remand in the case as further charges would be preferred against the accused, one of which would be a charge of being in possession of an automatic pistol with dum-dum bullets.

Chinese Constable No. 305 and P.C. Morgan gave evidence of arrest. A remand for one week was granted.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

EQUIPMENT.
All applications for Equipment, after being endorsed and recommended by the Unit Commander concerned, will in future be addressed to the Stores Officer, Headquarters Office.

SEARCH SUPERVISORS.
All Inspectors, Sergeants and Constables doing Search Supervision duty are warned to attend without fail before the D.S.P. (R.) at Headquarters Office at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, August 27th. Uniform optional.

STAFF INSPECTORS.
All Staff Inspectors (ex-regular Police) will attend at this Office on Tuesday, August 27th, at 5.30 p.m. Uniform optional.

PARADES, CENTRAL, 5.30 P.M.
Monday, August 26th—No. 2 Co. Friday, August 30th—No. 9 Co. Uniform, helmets and spikes. The above parades will be inspected by a Superintendent at 6 p.m.

BELLS.
All ranks below the rank of C.S.M. who have not already done so, are warned to draw bells at H.Q. Offices at 6.45 p.m. on Tuesday, August 27th.

HEADQUARTERS CLUB.
The Band will play at H.Q. Club on Friday, August 30th, commencing at 6 p.m.

24th August, 1913.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce & de Navigation d'Extrême-Orient, of Saigon, in their report dated August 15th state:—The market has been quite steady this fortnight owing to the high rates of exchange.

Some business has been closed for Japan for October and November, but sellers are more reserved for forward delivery.

The total amount of rice exported from the 1st of January up to the 30th August, 1913, is 889,499 tons against 742,345 tons in 1912.

We quote to-day:—White Saigon Rice, No. 2 Blended, Japan quality, Hongkong, \$2.60 per picul, f.o.b. Saigon for September shipment.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTION.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE OF THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

GENTLEMEN.—You will have noticed that my name appears first on the list of candidates, which is a point in my favour, showing that I relied on the good sense of the majority of the Justices to vote for me from the first.

I have been a Justice of the Peace for over 12 years of my 30 years' residence in the Colony, and my profession of a Chartered Accountant and auditor to Public Companies has brought me in daily touch with the investing and commercial public, whose interests have always had my unfailing care and protection. As Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce between 1902 and 1907, and now temporarily acting in this capacity, I may claim a unique experience in the methods adopted by both the Government and the commercial community in originating legislation.

In the short space of 2 months during which I shall sit, if you elect me, it is impossible to ensure that whatever I support I shall see carried out, but during that time I shall endeavour to persuade the Government to improve the form in which the forthcoming Estimates and the Annual Accounts are issued, so that they will be more understandable to Government officials and the general community alike.

More and better roads (for pedestrian and motor traffic, the installation of both telephonic communication (for commercial use) and wireless telegraphy (for the better defence of the Colony) in the outlying stations are, in my opinion, essential improvements.

Properly supervised ferry services to outlying villages with Government financial support in return for a royalty, or share in excess profits, are also a necessity to assist in spreading the population and in order to afford the latter a cheap and health-giving form of recreation such as is enjoyed by people at the seaside in England and on the Continent.

I am also in favour of Government help and sympathy with Building Society schemes, such as were proposed by Mr. C. Montagu Ede and the promoters of the Kowloon Garden City some years ago, over which so much cold water was poured by the vested interests my opponent, Mr. Bird, represents, for the reason that, at that time, there was no money in it for them. In fact, any reasonable scheme enabling the more enlightened European and Chinese community to live in the present unproductive outlying districts under cheaper and more modern conditions will find in me an enthusiastic supporter.

Your present member, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., has notified the Press of his and the other non-official members' disapproval of the differential treatment meted out to the wives of the local men now leaving for the war, and I am quite in favour of supporting any further action to secure equality of treatment.

I am in favour of continuing to devote as much as possible of the surplus revenues of the Colony to the needs of the war, for if we lose the war we lose all; but I desire that provision should be made in the estimates for a more decent Lunatic Asylum, now so strongly advocated by the Hon. Mr. Holyoak recently in Council.

I am not in favour of hastily-conceived building schemes and consequent jerry building. Nor am I in sympathy with hereditary legislators with free seats on the Legislative Council interfering in elections in which only free and independent voters are entitled to take part, as such seems to me to be unfair and certainly un-English.

I have exacted no promises to vote for me. The ballot is secret and no signatures are required. The rest is in your hands, for I only desire from you opposite A. R. Lowe's name on the paper. The election takes place at the Supreme Court and not up at the Magistracy, as first advertised, because I thought you would find it easier to record your vote on the level. The Government kindly acquiesced in this at my request, so it will be seen that I have already done something before making any promises.

In conclusion, the honour of representing you is the highest the Colony can bestow to which I can aspire, and I will do my best to fulfil your expectations if you elect me.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, A. R. LOWE.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1918. [2349]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"HELLAS"

Having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 31st instant will be subject to risk.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

All claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days of arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Underwritten in any case whatever.

H. M. H. NEMAZEE.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1918. [2343]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTION.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE OF THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

GENTLEMEN.—I desire to take this opportunity of stating why I am standing for the vacancy on the Legislative Council caused by the temporary absence of the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

I do not claim to be a Commercial man and make no apology for not being one, as I consider that the Commercial interests of the Community are amply represented by the three British and two Chinese ex-officials already elected.

As everyone is aware, the Public Works Department is far and away the biggest spending department of the Government, and the development of the Colony is very closely connected with its operations. Therefore, I am of opinion that it would be in the interests of the Community if a member of my profession had a seat on the Council.

The fact that I have been for the past twenty-six years a resident in the Colony and my calling has brought me into close touch with its development is my excuse for offering my services to fill this vacancy.

If I am elected, it is my intention to devote my energies to such Public Works as are in my opinion, of a pressing nature. The provision of telephonic or some other adequate communication with the outlying Police Stations must be taken in hand immediately.

The opening of the Pokfulam catchment area for building purposes is a matter that I have advocated ever since the New Tyam reservoir was started.

The erection of a number of houses to accommodate those of the European Community who cannot afford expensive dwellings and are at present located in flats in Chinese houses.

A scheme of this nature for creating a Garden City on the plateau above the Wong-Nei-Chong Village was put forward by Mr. Ede over six years ago; it was intended to erect one hundred and fifty houses of different sizes, types, and rentals. The City was to be approached by an Electric tram up the hill-side connecting with the low-level trams at the head of the Valley; it was to be self-contained with its own Chapel, School, Co-operative Store, Recreation Ground, etc. Takoo has a somewhat similar little suburb at Quarry Bay, which seems to be a great success.

In order that some such scheme should be feasible the sympathy of the Government is needed, and its close co-operation by way of providing adequate means of access, main and subsidiary, sewers, water-supply, lighting, training of nollies, a modification of the Building Ordinances (which is suitable for buildings in the densely-populated parts of the town, but which is far too drastic for outlying districts) and, above all, a low premium for the land.

It cannot be expected that a Utopia should be created all at once, but perhaps some seed might be sown which will bear fruit in due season.

I am, Gentlemen, Yours, etc., H. W. BIRD, F.R.I.B.A.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1918. [2348]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, the 28th and 29th August, there will be no steamer.

From Hongkong to Macao at 8 A.M.

From Macao to Hongkong at 2 P.M.

W. F. C. ARKE, Secy.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1918. [2347]

WANTED AT THE PEAK.

NURSE for child 3 years old. European preferred.

Mrs. R. SUTHERLAND, 129, The Peak. [2334]

CHEAP IRON ORE FOR SALE.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF IRON ORE over 50% pure iron guaranteed, to be sold at a most moderate price.

Apply to: KWONG HANG HING, 63A, Bonham Street West, Hongkong, in writing or in person. [2336]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITER.

RANEA PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR NATALIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports. Passengers, accommodation in the connecting vessel, would be before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the connecting Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to

P. L. KNIGHT, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1918. [2344]

INTIMATIONS

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTION.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE OF THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

GENTLEMEN.—It is my intention to stand for the vacancy on the Legislative Council to represent the Justices of the Peace during the two months' absence of the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

Mr. Andrew Forbes has proposed and Mr. Evan Ormiston has seconded my nomination.

If I am elected, I will do the best I can in the interests of the Colony, the Commercial Community with which I have been associated for the past twenty years.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, A. R. LOWE.

Hongkong, August 19th, 1918. [2334]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY (BAIRIE SECTION).

DURING suspension of traffic with Canton, the following ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS will run between Kowloon and SHAM SHUI CHUEN.

Leave Kowloon ... 3.18 P.M.

Arrive SHAM SHUI CHUEN ... 4.13 P.M.

Leave SHAM SHUI CHUEN ... 3.04 P.M.

Arrive Kowloon ... 4.00 P.M.

By Order, ROBERT BAKER, Manager.

Kowloon, 22nd August, 1918. [2343]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic citizen desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

58

DAIRY FARM NEWS

JUNKET!

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMBIER CHEESE!

COTTAGE CHEESE!

Nourishing and ideal food.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM!

Can always be had.

We supply Junket Tablet on application.

1528

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME.

FLOWERS Beautify and make attractive the Home as nothing else can do.

GRACA & CO.

Dealers in FLOWER SEEDS, STAMPS, &c.

No. 10, WINDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

P.O. Box 620. 846

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "ORESTES"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, there it will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 22nd August.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th August will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th September, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1918. [2344]

INTIMATION

KALOTHERMINE.

A SAFE AND SIMPLE APPLICATION.

HAS BEEN USED WITH CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS IN THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, BOILS, BURNS, AND IN ALL INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS WHERE LOCAL TREATMENT IS REQUIRED.

ANTISEPTIC AND ANTIPHLOGISTIC

Easy to use and Entirely super-sedes the old-fashioned LINSEED POULTICES, BLISTERS, PLASTERS, ETC.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG AND CHINA.

MARRIAGES.

MICHAEL BARRING.—At Cheung-shan, Manchester, on May 14th, SARGENT H. MICHAEL, of Hongkong, to LUCY, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. BARRING, of Shanghai.

PARK-MITCHELL.—At Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Very Rev. Dean Walker, WILLIAM PARK, son of Mr. and Mrs. Park, Aberdeen, to CECILIA DEWAR JUPP MITCHELL, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Robert Mitchell and Mrs. Mitchell, Aberdeen.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 26th AUGUST, 1918

A VICIOUS CIRCLE.

THERE is a spurious form of local patriotism which is more ready to resent honest criticism than to remedy an obvious defect. We are inclined to suspect our correspondent "Investor" of this sentiment when he complains that Mr. A. H. HARRIS's recent letter and our own leading article on the "Development of the Colony" are "apt to create a distorted impression of the state of the Colony and of the policy of the Government."

Broadly speaking, the charge against the Government is that it does little or nothing to prevent the ever-increasing congestion of the population and the evils that follow in its train, or to develop the Colony upon any pre-arranged plan. To say that "buildings, roads, and other public works have shown a decided trend of improvement" during the past ten years is merely to evade the point at issue, for it is not contended that there has been utter stagnation. There has, however, been a lack of foresight on the part of the authorities, with the result that in some respects private enterprise has been retarded, and in others allowed to express itself without any restraint. The need for further housing accommodation is admitted, perhaps unconsciously, by "Investor" when he urges the desirability of opening-up for residential purposes the catchment area above Pokfulam reservoir, which, "we were led to believe,"

would not be necessary, when the Tytam dam was completed. Nevertheless, he contests our statement that the rents now obtaining at the Peak are exorbitant, and seeks to impale us upon the horns of a dilemma by asking us to show him how one can buy a site at, say, 12 cents a foot, build retaining walls, and a house of five rooms, suitable for the occupation of Europeans in this climate, for less than \$20,000. We have no hesitation in saying that our correspondent invites us to attempt the impossible. We will go further and admit that a rental of \$150 a month, or a gross return of 9 per cent. on the capital invested, is not unreasonable, when the heavy deductions for repairs, etc., and the ordinary rate of interest ruling in the Colony are taken into account. We fail to see, however, what bearing this has upon the case since we have not accused the landlords of being rapacious. Our diagnosis of the question leads us to an entirely different conclusion. We believe that if systematic efforts were made to distribute the population more widely by rendering new building sites accessible on the Island and the Peninsula, it would not be so necessary to make use of sites requiring a heavy expenditure upon retaining walls. Moreover, by reducing the cost of living both to Chinese and Europeans, the cost of labour and materials, which have gone up very considerably in recent years, would be reduced, for the masses will always demand wages bearing some relation to their necessary expenses. At present things move in a vicious circle. High rentals involve high wages, and high wages conduce to high prices. As a consequence, the cost of living is terribly high in Hongkong, and the unfavourable topographical conditions, as compared with other places, such as Singapore and Shanghai, cannot be offered as any excuse for this until the full possibilities of the Colony are developed. So long as the supply of house-property is unequal to the demand rents will continue to rise, for at any cost people must live somewhere. For that reason we are unable to agree with our correspondent that to invest \$20,000 on mortgage or in sound shares would necessarily be more profitable than to build a house with it. Unless relief is afforded we may expect the position to go from bad to worse when the Colony resumes its normal life after the war, and the residence that costs \$20,000 to build will command a very great deal more than that sum in the open market, and a corresponding increase upon the present rental of \$150 a month. That, forecast is justified by the experience of the past.

Dr. H. L. Cumming has been appointed Lieutenant in the H.K.D.C., vice Lieut. C. W. McKenny, who has been transferred to the Supernumerary List.

The Hon. Mr. D. Landale has been appointed an Unofficial Member of the Executive Council, during the absence on leave of the Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G.

It is notified that at next Wednesday's election of a Justice of Peace to act temporarily on the Legislative Council, in the place of the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., the ballot box will be closed at 5.30 p.m.

The name of Mr. J. W. White, of the Public Works Department, has been added to the List of Authorised Architects. Mr. White has also been appointed to act on behalf of the Building Authority in certain cases.

At the Marine Engineers' Institute, Shanghai, on August 17th, Mr. John Logan was presented with a very handsome-fitted pigskin dressing case on his retirement after 31 years' membership. Mr. Logan is leaving for Home.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Wilfrid Alexander, of the British Consular Service in China, eldest son of Sir Claude Alexander, Bart., and Mary Prudence, elder daughter of Mr. Guy Acheson, Commissioner of Customs, Peking.

Bishop George Tucker, of Kioto, has accepted an appointment with the American Red Cross unit in Siberia. The Bishop will leave shortly for Vladivostok and will take charge temporarily of the work of investigating conditions and looking to introduction of relief missions for the civilian population.

Mr. C. H. Gale has been nominated a member of a Board of Arbitrators, appointed to determine the amount of compensation to be paid in respect of the resumption of Lot No. 2192 and the buildings on Lot No. 2193 in Survey District IV.

Owing to the growing high cost of labour and materials, the price of new steamers is said to be accordingly increasing. It is reported that the current price of new ships in Kobe, fully equipped, is between ¥1,000 and ¥1,300 per ton. This is about 40 per cent. higher than the price in America.

It is reported that German prisoners in Japan complain that after such a long period of detention they are suffering from "nerves," and have asked the authorities to lower the high obstructing fence about the prison so that they may "enjoy the view," which would probably tend to restore their "nerves."

Sir James Brunyate, who has been promoted to be a Knight Commander of the Star of India, was a member of the International Opium Commission at Shanghai in 1909. He has just returned from the United States, where he was attached to Lord Reading's staff as Advisor on Currency and Eastern exchange questions.

Mr. Eldon Potter has been appointed to act as Assistant District Officer in the Southern District of the New Territories. Mr. Potter has also been appointed a Magistrate and been authorised to hold a Small Debts Court in the New Territories. He succeeds Mr. E. W. Hamilton, who has been transferred to the Sanitary Department for special duty.

The Italian Irredentists in Tientsin have again become subjects of Italy (says the P. & T. Times). They renounced fealty to the Emperor of Austria on August 15th and became Italians. They swore allegiance to the flag of Garibaldi and were enrolled in the Army of Italy. Within a few weeks they will leave for Vladivostok to join the other Allied troops in Siberia, where for two years they had been prisoners.

General K. Otni who has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese expeditionary force to Siberia is sixty-four years of age. During the Sino-Japanese War of 1904-5 he was on the Staff of the Imperial Headquarters at Hiroshima, and in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5 he commanded the Eighth Infantry Brigade of the Fourth Army Corps. In May, 1915, he was appointed Commander of the Japanese Garrison in Tientsin, and in 1916 was promoted to the rank of full General and appointed a Military Councillor.

At the Peak Church, on Saturday morning, the marriage was solemnised of Mr. E. E. de W. Abney, of Messrs. Thomas Cook & Sons, Hongkong, and Miss Florence B. Todd, who arrived in the Colony a few days ago from Manila. Only a few intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom were present. The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. Copley Moyle. The bride, who was given away by Mr. W. N. Burdick, wore a white georgette crepe frock, and hat to match, and carried a handsome bouquet of white flowers. The newly-married couple left later in the day for Macao.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE SITUATION IN SIBERIA.

PEKING, August 23rd.

General Semenov has driven the Bolsheviks out of Matsivskaya station, westward of Manchuria.

The Japanese are fighting at Dauria.

General Horvath's Administration and the Siberian Government at Vladivostok are approaching a rapprochement, which will conduce to the unity of military action and consolidation of the administration.

The Chinese are not offering any opposition to Japanese intervention in Manchuria, recognising that it is essential from a military point of view.

THE WAR.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS OF THE ALLIES:

BRITISH WITHIN TWO MILES OF BAPAUME

ENEMY UNABLE TO PROTECT HER AIR FRONTIER.

SENATOR LODGE ON PEACE.

Franco-Belgian front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

BRITISH NEARING BAPAUME.

LONDON, August 24th.

2.35 p.m.

The British are within two miles of Bapaume.

MANY VILLAGES CAPTURED.

LONDON, August 24th.

12.05 a.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—During the day we pressed our attacks vigorously and successfully on more than a 30 miles front from Libons to Mercatel.

The English, Scottish, and Australian troops attacked to the south of the Somme at 4.45 this morning and captured Herleville, Chignoles, and Chignolles, also the woods between these villages, and between Chignolles and the river.

During the advance, of over two miles we killed great numbers and captured many prisoners.

GOMMECOURT STORMED.

Ten minutes later the English and Scottish Guards attacked on the left of the battlefield and stormed Gommecourt, Ervillers, Hamelin-court, Boyelles, and Boiry-Becquerelle. We captured many prisoners, and during the remainder of the day we progressed to the east of these villages.

Meanwhile in the right and centre of the battle front the English and Welsh attacked enemy positions on the east bank of the Ancre from the south-east of Albert to the neighbourhood of Grandcourt, gaining ground, after heavy fighting.

We beat off a counter-attack to the south of Grandcourt.

About eleven o'clock in the morning the English attacked on the left and centre of the battle-front along the railway to the north of Grandcourt, and captured Achiet-le-Grand and Bihucourt and the ridge overlooking Iles.

We continued the attacks during the afternoon.

Several thousand prisoners have been captured during the day, and heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy.

THREE DAYS' GAINS.

LONDON, August 24th.

1.15 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We progressed in the Albert sector during the night, taking prisoners. The attack was resumed early this morning.

Since the morning of August 21st in three days' fighting we captured 14,000 prisoners and a number of guns.

We carried out a successful local operation last evening to the north-west of Neu-Berquin, and repulsed, after sharp fighting, local attacks at night-time to the north of Bailleul, to the south of Loere, and to the north of Kemmel.

Fighting took place to our advantage this morning to the north of La Bassée Canal, in the Givenchy sector.

THE ATTACK ON ALBERT.

LONDON, August 23rd.

6.00 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—

In the attack in the Albert sector some tanks crossed the Ancre in darkness and advanced under cover of the early morning mist.

Opposition from the direction of Bray was strong but the enemy's artillery retaliation consisted mainly of firing from heavy howitzers from well back, as the bulk of the German field-guns had been withdrawn.

Heavy rifle-fire and machine-gunning greeted the entry of our troops into Albert at ten in the morning on Thursday.

and by eleven, after street fighting, we had driven the enemy out of the town and captured 400 prisoners, including a battalion commander and his staff.

We captured a few guns and numerous machine-guns. The Germans had previously evacuated the stores.

Although at some points north of the Somme we are still feeling our way through the enemy's deep outpost zone, we have nevertheless made useful gains of ground with hundreds of prisoners, and inflicted very heavy casualties. Our own losses are relatively light, as we were guided by the doctrine not to be too ambitious when success was likely to be too costly.

For this reason we did not attempt to push through at Achiet-Grand on Wednesday. The enemy here were in great strength and are still counter-attacking with fresh reserves.

Last night's attack by the Third Army troops went beyond the Arras-Albert Railway and gained important positions.

We have pushed south of Gommecourt, where heavy fighting continues.

The weather is mercifully cooler.

The Germans are rushing up strong local reserves to oppose the British approach to Bapaume. Strong opposition was encountered at Behucourt, where the enemy holds a big sugar factory and redoubt. Beyond Domiecourt our patrols were seen as far as Mory.

As illustrating the spirit of initiative among our troops it may be stated that one Australian division yesterday seized an opportunity and successfully advanced a third of a mile on its own responsibility.

BRITISH CAPTURE BRAY.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—

We again attacked this morning.

We captured Bray, which is an important position, also Ouvillers.

We surrounded Thiepval.

The Australians yesterday made a fine advance in the old Somme desert, capturing 2,000 prisoners from ten regiments.

GERMANS LOSSES VERY HEAVY.

LONDON, August 24th.

1.30 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, says:—The heaviest fighting has been around Boiry and Becquerelle where the enemy counter-attacks, in dense formations, were devastated by our machine guns and rifles, whole battalions being reduced to skeleton strength.

The enemy resistance on the Chuignes Ridge was similarly very costly.

It is certain that in yesterday's and to-day's fighting the Germans lost very heavily. Our casualties are relatively light.

Our tanks and "whippets" again wrought great havoc among the machine-gun nests.

The Surrey, Essex, Welsh troops and Royal Fusiliers distinguished themselves in to-day's fighting.

The progress to-day has been authoritatively summed up as "another good day."

GENERAL RAWLINSON'S ARMY GAINS ALL OBJECTIVES.

LONDON, August 23rd.

6.30 p.m.

Information was available in London at three o'clock this afternoon that it was General Sir Henry Rawlinson's Fourth Army which gained all its objectives. They captured the high ground south-west of Cappy and also captured Chuignes and Herleville.

There is an unconfirmed report that Ussu Hill, north-east of Albert, has been captured.

To-day's advance by General Byng's Third Army has so far resulted in the capture, Boiry, Becquerelle, Boyelles, Hamelin-court, and Gommecourt, where 500 prisoners were taken.

FIFTY-FIVE ENEMY DIVISIONS IN A FORTNIGHT.

General Byng's advance is progressing in a south-easterly direction from Gommecourt and is now fronting the Albert-Bapaume-Cambrai road.

The Australians and New Zealanders are participating in General Byng's operations, while the Canadians are in General Rawlinson's Army.

General Mangin's Tenth French Army is also progressing. His patrols to-day crossed the Aisne at several places north of Soissons, but the German line here is strongly held.

The Germans since August 8th have launched 35 Divisions against the Allied battle-line.

GERMAN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

LONDON, August 24th.

1.00 a.m.

A German official statement says:—The British attack north of the Ancre, begun on August 21st, continued in full force and extended north of Albert as far as the Albert-Somme sector, but has collapsed.

We forestalled an enemy assault, and attacked the enemy between Moyenneville and Miraumont, and threw him back at some places a distance of two kilometres.

We repulsed attacks from Puisseux, Beaumont Hamel and Albert.

The enemy crossed the Albert-Bray road. Our counter-attack threw him back.

We have withdrawn our troops behind the Ailette. Our troops on the west bank of the Ailette retired before strong attacks between Manicamp and Pont St. Mar.

BRITISH CAPTURE GOMMECOURT.

LONDON, August 24th.

1.00 a.m.

General Rawlinson again attacked to-day south of the Somme on a front of seven miles and penetrated two miles.

So far 1,500 prisoners have been taken.

General Sir Julian Byng also again attacked to-day towards Bapaume and captured Gommecourt.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

LONDON, August 23rd.

11.35 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, states:—There was a busy and successful day on August 22nd. Our airmen constantly harassed the enemy.

We dropped 35 tons of bombs during the day. We attacked Gommecourt aerodrome, with good effect; also many dumps, stations and bridges and Bruges docks.

We destroyed 20 aeroplanes and drove down four out of control. Three British machines are missing.

Our night bombers dropped 10 tons of bombs on selected targets, including the railway junction at Valenciennes, Souain, Douai and Cambrai. All our machines returned.

We brought down one enemy machine, bombed within our lines.

FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, August 24th.

1.00 a.m.

A communiqué states:—Between the Metz and the Oise there were violent artillery actions.

We crossed the Divette during the day in the Evricourt region, and made progress between Ailette and the Aisne.

We continued east of Bagneux and west of Crecy-Aumont.

Quiet prevailed elsewhere.

There was much aeroplaning yesterday owing to the favourable weather.

We carried out numerous reconnaissances far into the enemy lines and our photographers brought back thousands of exposures.

Our chasers felled 14 enemy aeroplanes and set fire to nine balloons.

Our bombers in the day-time dropped 18 tons of bombs and fired thousands of cartridges on troops and convoys.

We actively continued during the night when 25 tons of bombs were dropped on stations at Laon, Ham, etc., causing fires.

SPLENDID WORK IN THE AIR.

LONDON, August 24th.

2.30 a.m.

A French communiqué states:—An expedition in great force attacked the important Marlatour aerodrome. Bombs caused a fire among the hangars and huts.

Aided by the light flames the remaining aeroplanes bombed very effectively the other hangars, huts, and numerous machines on the ground were seen on fire.

Altogether 43 tons of explosives were employed yesterday.

GERMAN TRENCHES IN LORRAINE PENETRATED.

LONDON, August 24th.

3.50 p.m.

A French communiqué states:—In the region of Lussigny and between the Oise and the Aisne the night was marked by fairly lively artillery fighting.

Our detachments penetrated several points of the enemy's trenches in Lorraine and brought back prisoners.

The night was quiet on the rest of the front.

HOW BEAUVRAIGNES WAS CAPTURED.

LONDON, August 24th.

3.10 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says:—

The accounts of the capture of Beauvraignes by the troops of General Humbert's army amid a terrific bombardment recall the descriptions of the Verdun fighting.

A French Division nicknamed "La Gauloise," of Verdun fame, was given the honourable and dangerous task of taking the place.

When the moment came for the final advance the men, parched with thirst and tired with days of fighting in pitiless heat, kept to the assault, telling their officers that they no longer felt the weight of their packs, so eager were they to get at the Boches.

We held the southern banks of the Oise and the Ailette from Semigny as far as the railway from Courcy-le-Chateau to the east of Soissons.

We carried our line forward to the outskirts of Guzy and Pont St. Marc.

Naval Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH CARRY LINE FORWARD.

PARIS, August 23rd.

A communiqué states:—During the night there were violent bombardments between Beauvraignes and the Oise, not only at Le Plémont, Passel-Chiry and Ourscamp.

We hold the southern banks of the Oise and the Ailette from Semigny as far as the railway from Courcy-le-Chateau to the east of Soissons.

We carried our line forward to the outskirts of Guzy and Pont St. Marc.

Naval Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FUTILE GERMAN RECONNAISSANCE NEAR DUNKIRK.

LONDON, August 24th.

The Admiralty states:—German motor-boats yesterday morning attempted a reconnaissance in the neighbourhood of Dunkirk. They were driven off by British and French patrolling vessels, assisted by the land defences.

One motor-boat is believed to have been destroyed.

There was no damage or casualties to the Allied forces.

Aerial Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EIGHTY-THREE GERMAN PLANES DESTROYED IN A WEEK.

LONDON, August 24th.

The British airmen had another successful week in the heavy fighting, notably between Albert and the Amiens-Roye road.

Sixty-two enemy machines were destroyed and 21 were driven down out of control during the week, against 23 British machines missing.

Moreover, while the enemy's concentration was achieved by inactivity in other sectors, the British airmen did not abate their destructive raids on the enemy's territory.

Raiders on London have ceased for the time being under the pressure of events on the battle-front, while the British aerial offensive on Germany grows daily in deadliness and power.

It can hardly be disguised that Germany is no longer able to protect adequately her immensely long air frontier.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NOYON DOOMED.

PARIS, August 23rd.

The Germans are in full retreat on both sides of the Oise over a front of 30 kilometres.

The Soissons region is being gradually freed by the Allies, while their menace upon Noyon is being accentuated. In addition to considerable material abandoned, of which 200 guns were captured in two days by Marshal Foch, the enemy is still making tremendous sacrifices in human material to cover, by rear-guard actions, the retirement forced upon him, but yesterday again these actions proved futile, and the Allies continued their progress.

General Mangin's troops made a rapid advance along their whole front, widening their hold on the Oise bank and reaching Ailette, to the north and west of Concy.

While these operations were in progress General Humbert's men were clearing the ground south and south-east of Lussigny, and pushing toward Noyon, and captured the height of Le Plémont, one of the outer defences of Noyon on the west.

This town cannot hold out much longer in face of the successes reported yesterday.

Concy and Chauny are also closely menaced, and only an early retreat from these towns can save the Germans from an increasingly perilous situation.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH CARRY LINE FORWARD.

PARIS, August 23rd.

A communiqué states:—During the night there were violent bombardments between Beauvraignes and the Oise, not only at Le Plémont, Passel-Chiry and Ourscamp.

We hold the southern banks of the Oise and the Ailette from Semigny as far as the railway from Courcy-le-Chateau to the east of Soissons.

We carried our line forward to the outskirts of Guzy and Pont St. Marc.

Naval Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FUTILE GERMAN RECONNAISSANCE NEAR DUNKIRK.

LONDON, August 24th.

The Admiralty states:—German motor-boats yesterday morning attempted a reconnaissance in the neighbourhood of Dunkirk. They were driven off by British and French patrolling vessels, assisted by the land defences.

One motor-boat is believed to have been destroyed.

There was no damage or casualties to the Allied forces.

Aerial Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EIGHTY-THREE GERMAN PLANES DESTROYED IN A WEEK.

LONDON, August 24th.

The British airmen had another successful week in the heavy fighting, notably between Albert and the Amiens-Roye road.

Sixty-two enemy machines were destroyed and 21 were driven down out of control during the week, against 23 British machines missing.

Moreover, while the enemy's concentration was achieved by inactivity in other sectors, the British airmen did not abate their destructive raids on the enemy's territory.

Raiders on London have ceased for the time being under the pressure of events on the battle-front, while the British aerial offensive on Germany grows daily in deadliness and power.

It can hardly be disguised that Germany is no longer able to protect adequately her immensely long air frontier.

The Balkans.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIANS REPULSED NEAR PETOVIA.

LONDON, August 24th.

An Italian official statement from Albania says:—The enemy renewed his strong attacks from the Lower Semeti to the heights of Mali and Tomorice. He was repulsed and sanguinarily counter-attacked near Petovia.

He slightly advanced north of the head of Buralica and in the region of Point 1,150. The enemy's losses are heavy.

ALBANIAN FIGHTING BEVING.

LONDON, August 24th.

An Eastern communiqué states:—There was more active artillery fighting on the Serbian front.

Enemy activity in Albania has revived. Their reconnaissances were repulsed at various points.

British aeroplanes, in spite of bad weather, bombed enemy depots in the Struma Valley.

Italian front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIANS CAPTURE VILLAGES.

LONDON, August 23rd.

An Italian official report states:—We have captured the villages of Livalta and Sasso Stefani, in the Brenta Valley.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SENATOR LODGE ON PEACE TERMS.

A DICTATED AND NOT NEGOTIATED PEACE.

WASHINGTON, August 24th.

Senator Lodge, speaking in the Senate, for the Foreign Relations Committee, in support of the War-Power Bill, warned the Senate against the insidious and poisonous German peace propaganda. He declared that peace must be dictated to and not negotiated with Germany, in order to place her in a position where she never again can disturb the world's peace.

Senator Lodge specifically detailed the peace terms which must be forced on Germany, including the complete restoration of Belgium, the unconditional return of Alsace-Lorraine, the Italian irredenta, the safety of Greece, the independence of Serbia, Roumania, Poland and the Slavs, and the freedom of Russia from German domination, including the return of the Russian territory wrested by the Brest-Litovsk treaty.

Furthermore, Constantinople must be made a free port. Palestine must never be returned to Turkish rule, and, most important of all, the great Slav populations under Austria, namely, the Yugo-Slavs, and the Czech-Slovaks, must be established as independent States. These, with Poland, would stand across the pathway of Germany toward the East.

He added that nobody dreamt of annihilating the German people. We are not engaged in this war to try and arrange a Government for Germany. The German people must do that themselves.

HOLLAND AND THE ALLIES.

PROPOSAL TO RE-OPEN ECONOMIC NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, August 24th.

The *Starnig Post* correspondent at Amsterdam states that the Dutch Government has proposed the resumption of economic negotiations with the *Kentente*.

THE TORPEDOING OF THE "KONINGIN REGENTES."

THE HAGUE, August 24th.

The Foreign Secretary has issued the finding of the inquiry by the Dutch Shipping Council as regards the sinking of the *Koningin Regentes*, cable on August 26th, namely, that the ship was sunk by a torpedo.

The Dutch Government asks Germany to re-open a thorough inquiry as to whether it was a German submarine. "Seeing that Germany does not recognise the immunity of hospital ships."

Great Britain has assured Holland that no British torpedo was fired in the vicinity.

GERMANY'S "AFRICAN EMPIRE."

LORD ROBERT CECIL'S REPLY TO DR. SOLF.

In the course of an interview with Reuter's Agency, Lord Robert Cecil, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, referring to Dr. Solf's observations regarding the German "Colonies" issued on August 21st, said Dr. Solf was indignant at the suggestion that Germany rule was inhuman. "I don't believe anyone knowing the facts will accept Dr. Solf's view. The British Government will shortly publish a Blue Book about German rule in the Colonies, some of the evidence of which is a fearful record of brutality. I cannot accept Dr. Solf's doctrine that the Germans wanted a peaceful African Empire."

On the contrary, we know that one important German section advocated a German African Empire to dominate Africa militarily and to furnish a great store for military purposes. Moreover, the possession of coastal ports would be a very great danger to the British Empire and of the greatest importance to Germany.

Dr. Solf's allegation that Mr. Balfour proposed the annexation of Germany's African Colonies by the British Empire is inaccurate. Such a proposal has never been made by Mr. Balfour. Others have said that it is impossible for Germany to resume control of her colonies; beyond that neither Mr. Balfour nor Mr. Lloyd George have gone. The Prime Minister said the future of the German colonies would be decided at the Peace Conference. Clearly, a great world issue cannot be settled by this country alone. It has to be settled in concert with the other Allies.

Dr. Solf's perversion comprises remarks about common-sense, the horrors of war, etc. These are general positions with which everyone in this country is always agreed. Their force is entirely destroyed by the fact that until the tide of war appeared to change, we heard nothing about such doctrines. We

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THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

General

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

"GERMAN" EAST AFRICA.

INDIAN COLONY ADVOCATED.

LONDON, August 23rd.

Sir Theodore Morrison, C.I.E., Member of the India Council, interviewed by Reuter's Agency, advocated the making of German East Africa an Indian Colony. He dwelt on the advantages German East Africa offers to hundreds of thousands of small cultivators, also the investment of capital. He suggests that the administration and public development work be wholly entrusted to the Indians. He believes the Indians are capable of thinking out and applying a policy for a firm and sympathetic government of German East African natives.

RECRUITING IN IRELAND.

A BRIGADE OF IRISHMEN AIMED AT.

LONDON, August 24th.

Colonel Lynch, who is at the head of recruiting in Ireland, says that he aims at forming a Brigade of Irishmen. He points out that if the Germans are victorious, Ireland will have to bear a share of the crushing indemnities. He adds that the Allies are fighting for freedom and progress, assisted by such heroic figures as General Botha and General Smuts.

AMERICA'S FOOD PRODUCTION.

IMMENSE SUPPLIES FOR THE ALLIES NEXT YEAR.

NEW YORK, August 24th.

Mr. Charles Hoover, the Food Controller, has made a statement that the United States will share the sacrifices, in food as well as in blood, with the Allies.

The United States would provide the Allies in 1919, with 4,000,000 pounds of fat, 800,000,000 pounds of beef products, 1,500,000,000 tons of sugar, and 500,000,000 bushels of cereals.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

CZECHS CAPTURE VERCHUI.

DINSK.

LONDON, August 24th.

Reuter learns that Czech-Slovak with- drawal on the Ussuri Front does not affect their communications and is not regarded as a serious check. Moreover, it is reported to-day that the Czechs captured Verchui, an important centre commanding the railway tunnels south of Lake Baikal.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC SPREADS TO THE UKRAINE.

AMSTERDAM, August 24th.

The Rheinische Faelsche Zeitung reports that the cholera epidemic has spread to the Ukraine, where 358 cases have been reported.

TYPHUS RAGING IN PETROGRAD.

AMSTERDAM, August 24th.

A message from Petrograd states:— Besides cholera and famine, typhus is now raging terribly in Petrograd and in the northern Russian provinces.

The populations of whole villages, who receive only two pounds of oats weekly but no bread, are dying out.

Practically all Moscow's railway communications are cut off partly due to the passive resistance of the railwaymen, but counter-revolutionaries have blown up numerous bridges and pulled up the railway tracks.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, August 24th.

The death has occurred of Mr. H. L. Moysiey, ex-Postmaster-General of Ceylon.

BRITISH APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, August 24th.

Major-General Sir Godfrey Paine has been appointed Inspector-General of the Royal Air Force and an additional member of the Air Council. Major-General W. H. Brancor has been appointed Master-General of personnel, and Major-General E. L. Ellington, Controller-General of equipment and a member of the Air Council.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, August 24th.

Silver is at 49½d., corresponding to the official fixing of the maximum. The market is steady.

LONDON, August 24th.

The Treasury has raised the maximum price of silver to 49½d. The previous maximum, cabled on August 14th, equalled the American price, a dollar an ounce, plus the cost of shipping from New York. The fixing of the new maximum is attributed to the raising of the price in New York.

China's exchanges are very firm but it is not believed that this has been a determining factor in raising the maximum.

LONDON, August 24th.

The recent raising of silver in the United States from 100 cents to 101½ cents is apparently mainly due to the question of transport charges between San Francisco and New York.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

JAPANESE RED CROSS MISSION.

LONDON, August 23rd.

An Extraordinary Mission has been sent by the Japanese Red Cross to France to study the working of the French Medical Service with a view of bringing French to their valuable assistance. It is composed of several doctors, among whom are Prince Yoshifusa Tokugawa and Professor Ninagawa. They visited the principal French sanitary formations yesterday and the day before. The Mission is leaving to-day for the Front.

(Continued on Page 7.)

LAND FOR BRITISH OFFICERS

A scheme for the training of Navy and Army officers in mixed farming after the war was originated some little time ago by Lieutenant-General Sir E. Hutton, and has been developed by a Sub-Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute's Empire Land Settlement Committee. Approved by the President of the Board of Agriculture after consultation with experts, it has been circulated among Lords Lieutenant of Counties in the United Kingdom.

The scheme presupposes that there will be found in each country numerous county gentlemen, tenant farmers, and owners of commercially run farms who are prepared, upon grounds of patriotism and Imperial goodwill, to assist members of their county regiments in their desire to settle on the land. At all events, during the test period it is essential that the farm student should understand that in his own interests and as the quickest way of learning farm processes, he must undertake to work as an ordinary farm labourer, and thus gain the all-important and practical knowledge of the details of farm work.

The greatest care is to be exercised in ensuring that only those county gentlemen's estates are selected in which the whole or a portion are in hand and worked under a bailiff competent and willing to train students. It is hoped that the principles of the scheme may, upon further consideration, be found applicable in a measure at least to ex-non-commissioned officers and private soldiers of the Army and to ex-warrant officers, petty officers, and seamen of the Royal Navy.

DETAILS OF THE SCHEME.

The proposed system of training in mixed farming applicable to home and overseas land settlement is set out thus:—

Practical Farming.—Ordinary agriculture and cultivation of land, routine of crops, care of horses, charge of farm stock, including breeding. Dairying.—Including milk and butter supply. Poultry Farming Land (clearing of). Care of woods; forestry; draining; road-making; hedging and ditching; fencing; care of buildings; and rough carpentering; agricultural machinery (simple). Theoretical.—Instruction in farm books and accounts; keeping of farm books and simple audit; profit and loss; estate agency work Dairy Books.—Milk records and accounts. Theoretical Instruction.—In the system of agriculture; in manure values; in testing of soil, etc., etc., as per Board of Agriculture leaflets and pamphlets. The course of training, as laid down above, should be combined with a course of training in elementary theory, etc., at an agricultural college.

A course of instruction may be divided into periods of three, six, nine, or twelve months. It should last not less than three months and not more than twelve. A preliminary probation of fourteen days will be allowed, at the end of which an apprentice may cancel his agreement. The owner of the estate will reserve to himself the power to terminate the duration of the course by a fourteen days' notice at any time. Students will be expected to conform to the hours and rules of the estate, and act in accordance with the directions of the owner conveyed through the bailiff. Students will be expected to pay a premium in advance: £2 for three months, £5 for six months, £8 for nine months, and £10 for twelve months. In the event of the student terminating his engagement under fourteen days' notice the premium will be returned, less £1. After the first fourteen days personal remuneration will be given, according to capability, beginning at 15s. per week. The farm students will be expected to give a guarantee in writing that they accept the above conditions.

For the officer who has resolved definitely on home settlement the scheme may be modified in such a way that the settler will be able to complete his training while in occupation of his holding.

SOVEREIGNTY IN THE AIR.

Much learning and no small amount of ink and paper have been expended in discussing the rights possessed by States of legal and political supremacy over the air space above their territories. Conventions have been arranged for, conferences have met and pundits learned in international law have cogitated upon the theoretical and practical results of aerial traffic as affecting the rights and relations of the powers of Europe. In happier days about five years ago, decent men had some faith that their fellowmen would treat as binding and not as scraps of paper at least a few of the principles which in the interests of humanity, had been laboriously defined, or agreed upon. War changes all that sort of thing, says the Hun. Had he the honesty of a common burglar he would have said, "We have changed all that." Nevertheless a few decent men survive, and happier days may yet return, when it will profit States to attempt an agreement defining their rights in the air space above their territories.

TWO SCHOOLS OF THOUGHT.

There were two broadly divided schools of thought in the past. The one regarded all the air as free and not subject to what may shortly be described as the sovereignty of any State. The other contended that the State possesses full sovereign rights in the entire air space above its territories. The distinction drawn here is intentionally expressed in quite general terms, for in fact the bare principles were qualified, in the first case by a recognition of certain steps which a State would have to take to protect itself and in the second case by an admission that in practice no State would attempt entirely to close its air space against the rest of the civilized world. An interesting variation of the second theory was also discussed, namely, that the State possesses sovereignty up to a limited height, and that above that height the air is free to all, just as the high seas outside territorial waters are recognized as free for the passage of the ships of all nations.

THE NEUTRAL CLAIM IN WAR.

It is important, in considering this question of sovereignty, to distinguish between peace and war conditions. Whether you call it sovereignty or control and jurisdiction, or some other name, the State must in time of peace make some assertion that it exercises a power in the air space over its territory, for otherwise it could not justify the enforcement of the simplest rules and regulations to govern the visits of foreign aircraft or even the flights of the aircraft of its own subjects. In time of war, a belligerent State does not worry about sovereignty in the abstract, but in fact justifies a claim to it by the employment of anti-aircraft guns and other means of defence against enemy air raids.

With regard to neutral States, had they become signatories to an International Convention which recognized the freedom of the air, even above a certain altitude, the belligerent States would have been entitled, free of protest, to have used the upper air over neutral territory as a highway for bombing raids and other forms of aerial offence against the enemy, so long as the aircraft employed did not jettison objects on to the heads of the neutral citizens. In fact, before this war, no international agreement was ever arrived at, and it is interesting to note that Holland and Denmark have both, by employing their anti-aircraft guns, asserted a claim to sovereignty in their air space as against several trespassers, mainly intentional, of Zeppelins. Had the freedom of the air been agreed to by the nations of Europe before the war no neutral could reasonably have raised a protest against the mere passage over their territory of belligerent aircraft.

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

In 1910 a Conference of European Powers met in Paris to discuss and arrange the terms of an International Convention which should govern the respective rights and liabilities of the contracting States with regard to aerial traffic. Not much publicity has been given to the proceedings at the Conference, although the French Government subsequently published some account of the points of agreement and difference. At the time men thought of aerial transport in the terms rather of airships than of aeroplanes and promiscuous potting of civilian dwelling-houses with hastily scattered bombs was far from their minds.

The Hun showed considerable guile at this Conference. He stoutly upheld the freedom of the air, ostensibly as a doctrine which would ensure the free development of aerial traffic. To judge him by his subsequent acts it is not unfair to assume that he foresaw the military advantages which would accrue to him from a general agreement to this doctrine, enabling him to pass unhindered over neutral territory. Not that he has cared much for neutral opinion during the past four years, but at least the absence of justifiable protests from neutrals would have been a gain. The Convention broke down on the broad issue of sovereignty versus freedom, the slow-witted English perceiving what nonsense the "freedom of the air" doctrine is, in the present conditions of civilized States.

WANTED, AN IDEAL WORLD.

In fact, the doctrine is rather dangerous nonsense. We are very far from the day when it would be in the least safe to limit our claims to sovereignty in the air space up to any conceivable height. As one example, how would it be possible to counter aerial espionage conducted from an altitude at which the air was regarded as free to all? Certainly not by any known system of.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

EAST AND WEST.

[BY MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE YOUNG-HUNSAID.]

The Englishman has a curious and quite unconscious genius for gaining the attachment and devotion of the natives of Asia or Africa. He does not buy personal devotion either with money or honeyed words. He is merely, as nature made him, a perfectly unemotional but completely honest and straightforward person.

This sort of unsought devotion is illustrated by an incident which happened during this war in Mesopotamia. A series of battles were in progress, and this particular battle had lasted three days and nights. It was bitterly cold and pouring with rain, the whole country was a swamp and across it swept an icy blast. The day had been a severe one with many casualties, and the British just lay where they were before the Turkish defences, and hoped for better luck next day. All were tired and cold and hungry and wet through, and none more so than the General, a veteran of forty years' service, who was out in the open with his men through it all. But he was perhaps a little worse off than they, because though they had had a seven or two of food, he had had none for a night and a day, due to some mishap behind. It was eleven o'clock at night and still seven hours of misery had to be put through before dawn. To walk about was a sure method of catching a stray bullet; to sit down or to lie down on the cold wet ground was an alternative almost as perilous.

Presently in the midst of the cold ordeal a sentry close by challenged. "Halt, who goes there?" and out of the darkness faint and afar off came back the reply, "Kadir Dad, Kirmutghar." The sound woke the General from a half drowse, and the familiar name aroused him enough to say, "Don't shoot, that's my servant's name."

Advance Kadir Dad, Kirmutghar, and be recognized, shouted the sentry with his bayonet at the charge. Slowly through the mud, and slush, and pouring rain, came plodding a curious figure. On his head was a deck chair, in each hand was a bottle and under one arm was a tumbler. And in his pockets, as was afterwards revealed, were many bits of half-eaten ration biscuit. It was Kadir Dad, the General's servant, with such relief as he could bring.

Apparently what had happened was this. The boat on which the General's food and kit was carried had held up, or struck on a bank some miles back, the day before. So Kadir Dad decided to set out after dark alone, to try and find the shab and bring him a little food and drink, and something better than the wet ground to sit upon. It had taken him five hours to cover two miles, over a dead flat miry swamp, in pitch darkness, and with no landmark of any sort.

"How on earth did you find us?" asked the Staff Officer.

"Well, sahib, I walked straight towards where, in the far distance, I could see the flash of the guns of the Turks. Then shells began to drop round me and I knew I was getting near my Sahib. After what many bullets hit the mud about me, so that I knew the battle was nearer and I drew fresh courage. Then I met stumbling in the dark coolies carrying wounded men, and of these I asked, 'Where is the General Sahib?' Some replied, 'God knows,' and some said, 'Which General Sahib?' and passed on. After that, by the grace of God, I came across three horses, and a syce asleep on the ground holding them. I woke the syce and said, 'Whose horses are these?' He replied, 'Go to hell.' But I persisted, because one of the horses looked like the General Sahib's horse, having a white face. So that usually syce received no rest till he answered me; then he sat up and said, 'Who art thou? Thy voice is that of Kadir Dad.' 'I am Kadir Dad, where is the Sahib? I bring him food and drink.' 'That is good. I also am hungry and so are the horses. The Sahib sent me back when his second horse was shot, and now he is God knows where. Perchance he is about one thousand yards from here, but God knows.'

"So I went towards the battle slowly, for I was somewhat tired. Then I met a ration party, and the Sergeant said, 'Come along with me, Bobbachee.' I'll show you the way."

"But the Sergeant Sahib only led me to his Colonel Sahib, and when I asked the Colonel Sahib where my General Sahib was he also replied 'God knows.' Then trusting in God only I started again towards the trenches of the Turks, and before half an hour this sentry challenged me, and I found my Sahib. God is good."

"That little sup of whisky and water, and those few sudden biscuits, fed four Englishmen, and put fresh life into them for to-morrow's battle, and the victory, that crowned it."

So Kadir Dad did his share, and East and West met that time.

"Cook."

camouflage. The answer to the doctrine broadly is that it would work very well in a brotherhood of nations and in an age of real peace, but while war is a reality, it can only be regarded as dangerous to any nation which may find itself as a belligerent or a neutral in the area of hostilities. The development of aircraft has not tended to a restriction of that area.

The conclusion is a melancholy one, for it is not unlikely that, apart from the possibility of war, England might, commercially speaking, benefit by an agreement declaring the air to be free above a certain altitude. At least in the earlier stages of commercial aerial transport long flights by British aircraft may very likely involve a considerable mileage flown over foreign territory. Commercially, therefore, let us hope that while every State claims that rights of control and jurisdiction, generally called sovereignty, any international agreements may be so framed as to admit reasonable freedom for international aerial traffic, particularly on long distance routes.

THE WAR.

The following cables were received on Saturday night and issued in our Early morning Extra yesterday.

Franco-Belgian Front.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRENCH FRONT.
PROGRESS ON THE WHOLE
BATTLE-FRONT.LONDON, August 23rd.
2.35 a.m.

A French communiqué states: During the day we continued to progress on the whole battle-front.

Between the Matz and Oise we are skirting the Divette from its mouth to Evricourt.

East of the Oise we carried our lines to the outskirts of Quierzy.

Between the Ailette and the Aisne we captured St. Aubin, Soles, Baguex, Epagny, Bioux, Vauxelles and Pommeroy. The enemy abandoned a great amount of material between the Aisne and the Oise. Over 200 guns have been counted since August 20th.

FRENCH PURSUING THE ENEMY.
BIG BOOTY CAPTURED.LONDON, August 23rd.
7.30 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday evening, states: The pursuit continued during the whole of yesterday-afternoon and evening.

We reached the Oise at Sempiigny, just as the bridges were blown up, but the destruction was incomplete further south. As we were occupying Petit-Maupas the enemy began to retreat in disorder. Numerous trains on the other side of the Oise have been seen hurrying towards the north throughout the afternoon.

The enemy rearguards fought their fiercest to save important material, but in vain. Our troops at the close of the evening had advanced to St. Paul.

Other regiments, following, collected a huge quantity of material, heavy guns and machine-guns.

Our artillery and cavalry pushed ahead.

ADVANCE TOWARDS THE AILETTE.

It was soon noticeable that the enemy resistance, chiefly by machine-guns, was diminishing. Nevertheless, it was desperate at certain points, notably at St. Aubin, and to the north of Hill 149, where we are fighting with him.

Batches of prisoners arrived all night long. It is impossible to count them, as there are at least several thousands.

The enemy considers the positions of his first line divisions as very precarious. He rests his hopes on the second line divisions which are echeloned in depth, in order to resist at all costs.

Our advance continued this morning towards the Ailette, through the enemy's broken front.

AMERICAN AVIATORS AT WORK.

LONDON, August 23rd.
11.55 a.m.

An American official statement says: A successful raid north of the Vesle yielded 11 prisoners. Our aviators on August 21st and 22nd successfully bombed the railroad yards at Longwy, Audon-leroman, and Conflans with 3 tons of bombs. Many direct hits were recorded. All our machines returned.

CEASELESS ARTILLERY BOMBARDMENT.

LONDON, August 23rd.
7.35 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at the American Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, says: The enemy is feeling the effects of our prolonged bombardment. Our aeroplanes are meeting with less opposition owing to the urgent demands on enemy aircraft elsewhere.

Our airmen are effectively assisting the gunners in keeping the Aisne bridges and their approaches under constant fire. All supplies for the Germans south of the Aisne must daily cross by the bridges, some of which are always unserviceable owing to our fire.

Immediately the dense morning mist was dissipated, the overpowering heat was responsible for the surrender of many Germans who were exhausted by it. They say that they are unable to sleep in the night owing to our artillery firing and persistent bombing, which has also reduced their supplies of food.

REVIEW OF COMBINED ALLIED DRIVE.

Paris, August 21st.
(Delayed.)

The operations, directed by Marshal Foch were yesterday marked by a fresh development. General Byng's Third British Army attacked at dawn on a front of about ten miles between Arras and the Ancre. Their gain of ground greatly threatens Bapaume and Albert.

Simultaneously, General Mangin with his French Army pressed his advance between Soissons and Noyon, and reached a point only 14 miles from the latter town.

Supporting him General Humbert with another French Army took in the flank and the rear the Germans who were fighting General Mangin. Lassigny was captured.

General Mangin has now driven a dent of about ten miles deep into the German front at a most dangerous point for the enemy. His rapid advance through difficult wooded country is one of the most wonderful feats in the battle, and has already brought him most important results.

Noyon, which has continuously been bombarded by the Allied heavy artillery, has now been brought under the fire of the French field guns.

All the operations of three great armies under Generals Byng, Humbert, and Mangin were admirably co-ordinated.

SEVENTEEN GERMAN PLANES DESTROYED.

LONDON, August 23rd.
A French communiqué states: Yesterday, we brought down seventeen enemy aeroplanes and destroyed six captive balloons.

We several times caught the retreating enemy under our machine-guns in the region of Lassigny and between the Oise and the Aisne.

We dropped, during the day, 34 tons of bombs in the regions of Chauny, Martival, Vauxaillon and Aniz-le-Chateau.

At night we dropped 28 tons on railway stations at Thionville, Conflans and Moirans, also on the battle zone.

Numerous bursts were observed on the objectives, and fires were observed on the stations at Conflans, Ham, Guiscard, Chauny, Thionville, Thiancourt and Pontavert.

Yesterday evening, the Germans bombarded Dunkirk with shells of great calibre. Seven civilians were killed and one injured.

HURRIED GERMAN RETREAT.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday evening, gives a graphic battle-picture. He says that General Mangin's advance, this morning, was remarkably swift and the troops, at noon, were seven miles beyond yesterday's line at certain points.

How hurried the Germans were is shown by the fact that the foot bridges across the Oise were left intact. Our advance was so swift that the line has become vague, and it is difficult to mark the line now the war movement has been resumed.

NEW FRENCH ORDER OF BATTLE.

The order of battle is nowadays as follows:—Well beyond the infantry, patrols and advance guards slip cleverly ahead, ceaselessly harassing the Germans, and cavalry patrols advance in open country, exploring woods and farms. They may be seen starting at a gallop from the front lines, and then slowing down, scouting on "No Man's Land."

From time to time a party of troops will return at a gallop bringing back information.

No less picturesque are the crews of the Tanks covered in dust and oil, looking like "niggers." The Tanks everywhere closely follow the infantry, reducing machine-gun nests as the latter unmask themselves or are reported.

Behind the Tanks comes the artillery. The batteries pass at a canter and take up new positions where, generally, they do not stay long in these days.

Supply columns follow up the advance with equal speed, and the limbers no longer bring up ammunition at a walk. They come up at a gallop in a cloud of dust.

The most striking part of the battle-picture, however, is the close co-operation of the Air Service as a fighting arm.

NUMEROUS VILLAGES OCCUPIED.

LONDON, August 23rd.
A French communiqué states:—During the night, our troops maintained contact with the enemy between the Matz and the Oise and east of the Oise.

We occupied Le Plémont, Thiescourt, Neanestancourt and Ville and reached the Divette.

We are on the edge of the Oise, east of Noyon, from Sempiigny to Bretigny.

Further east, we captured Bourguignon and St. Paul-aux-Bois and are pushing northward of these villages.

We reached the Ailette at Quincy-Basse.

Between the Ailette and the Aisne there has been no change except in the region of Pommeroy, of which we hold the western outskirts.

MAGNIFICENT FRENCH WORK IN THE AIR.

The weather was close and threatening to-day, yet the French aeroplanes aloft were as numerous as ever, mercilessly harassing the German aeroplanes which appeared.

Our bombers fly ahead of the infantry, bombing German columns and convoys. Some of the latter plunge in all directions, in disorder, in their attempts to escape the hail of bombs.

The congestion on the Somme road, where the Germans are retreating is all the greater as the Germans had accepted battle and there was no question of surprise. Reinforced, they continued stubbornly resisting, yet on the second day they were already bending and are now retreating in confusion.

GERMANS IN FULL RETREAT.

Paris, August 23rd.
A semi-official statement says the enemy is in full retreat on both sides of the Oise between the Matz and the Aisne, on a front of fifty kilometres.

Our light detachments have crossed the Divette.

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT.

LONDON, August 23rd.
A German official message states:—The British and New Zealanders attacked between Moyenneville and the Ancre. Their first onslaught broke down before our battle positions. We recaptured, in counter-attacks, portions of ground which we had ceded.

According to "plan" we retired a short distance south-west of Noyon. We also withdrew our troops from Carlepont Wood to behind the Oise. The enemy gained at Blerampourt.

British attacks on a large scale north-west of Bapaume, and between Albert and the Somme, failed.

GERMAN BOMBAST.

AMSTERDAM, August 23rd.
Field-Marshal von Hindenburg, reviewing the Third Guards regiment, on the anniversary of the storming of St. Privat in 1870, said: "Although we may frankly admit that we have had a setback, our position is favourable. We must not be influenced by what has happened. Success is with us. The enemy begins to show weariness. As long as we do not relax our efforts we shall obtain an honourable and a strong German peace."

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BRITISH FRONT.

SPLENDID WORK IN THE AIR.

LONDON, August 23rd.
Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, states:—A thick mist prevented our aeroplanes from participating in the early stage of the attack north of the Ancre on August 21st, but when the weather cleared their participation became active.

Our airmen attacked hostile troops and transport from low altitudes with bombs and machine-guns, scattering ammunition wagons and marching columns.

In several cases they silenced guns firing at our tanks by means of bombs and machine-gunning from the air.

We dropped 12 tons of bombs during the day, destroying 21 aeroplanes. We drove down eight uncontrollable. Eight British machines are missing.

Our night-bombers dropped 25 tons on different targets. Cambrai and Marconing stations were heavily attacked, also a number of railway bridges, lines, aerodromes and billets.

We broke down the Aubignyanbac bridge on the Douai-Cambrai road. All our machines returned. One of our night-fliers brought down a large enemy bomber. One British machine, reported missing yesterday, has now returned.

BRITISH PROGRESSING SATISFACTORILY.

LONDON, August 23rd.
1 p.m.
Sir Douglas Haig states:—Fighting is proceeding on practically the whole front between Libons and the Cojeul river.

We are progressing at a number of points.

We repulsed two attacks at night in the neighbourhood of Daillecourt farm, east of Beaucourt.

We slightly advanced our line east of Le Tour, north-west of Neuf Berquin, and east of Ostersteun.

A local hostile attack north-west of Baillieu broke down before our positions.

BRITISH CAPTURE ALBERT.

LONDON, August 23rd.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We have captured Albert, the Australians participating.

We took 1,500 prisoners and a few guns.

ADVANCE TOWARDS ALBERT DESCRIBED.

LONDON, August 23rd.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The British East Country and London troops, with the Australians, holding the sector between the Somme and the Ancre, attacked with the object of carrying positions on the high ground traversed by the Bray-sur-Somme-Albert road. The attack was completely successful. We captured the whole of our objectives at an early hour, and advanced two miles on a front of over six miles. We retook Albert.

The enemy strongly resisted at certain points, particularly on the slopes north of Bray, which itself formed part of our objective in this latter sector.

A counter-attack pressed us back 500 yards. Fighting continued some time in Albert until the town was finally cleared by our troops. In this successful operation we took 1,500 prisoners, and captured a few guns.

We also progressed on the left bank of the Ancre, south of Beaucourt.

North of the Ancre the enemy counter-attacked heavily at a number of points. After the repulse of one hostile assault in the early morning in the Tiraumont sector, the enemy again attacked this sector and entered our positions. Our counter-attack immediately drove him out.

The enemy also succeeded north-east of Achiet-le-Grand in pressing back our forward posts, but again our counter-attack re-established the position. We took 300 prisoners.

We repulsed other attacks east of Courcelle, and east of Moyenneville.

We took a total of over 5,000 prisoners yesterday and to-day, between the Somme and Moyenneville.

On the Lys front, we progressed east of Merville and in the direction of Neuf-Berquin, taking prisoners and machine-guns.

We also advanced our line north of Baillieu, on a front of 14 miles, taking prisoners.

We repulsed a raid in the neighbourhood of Diekebushe.

THE MOYENNEVILLE-BEAUCOURT RAILWAY.

LONDON, August 22nd.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, states:—

Last night we established ourselves along nearly the whole of the railway between Moyenneville and Beaucourt, except in the Miraumont sector.

We fell back in the vicinity of Achiet-le-Grand where the enemy concentrated. Sharp fighting occurred at Beauregard, between Miraumont and Puisseux, which finally came into our possession.

None of the enemy counter-attacks were pushed with great strength or determination, nor caused us to give ground.

An operation, launched on the high ground between Albert and Bray, was eminently satisfactory, more than 1,000 prisoners being taken, totalling, with yesterday's captures, 4,000.

An unconfirmed report states that Albert is completely in our hands.

In Flanders, we are steadily advancing towards Baillieu.

Our successes yesterday and to-day entailed quite light casualties.

BATTLE POSITION REVIEWED.

INTERESTING SUMMARY OF WEEK'S HAPPENINGS.

LONDON, August 22nd.
The intensely interesting battle position continues to be the one great topic. Events are moving so fast that it is difficult to keep pace with them, but a summary of the week's happenings may be useful.

Chaulnes and Roye have not yet been captured, but they are closely invested by the combined operations of General Rawlinson's Fourth Army, General Debeney's First French Army, and General Humbert's Third French Army. Between August 15th and 17th these French and British forces advanced astride the Amiens-Roye road to the western outskirts of Roye, while the important key point of Lassigny, on the Lassigny ridge, was captured by General Humbert; afterwards the ridge itself was captured by him in a strenuous struggle.

Between the Matz and the Avre, the Germans stubbornly resisted the French offensive on August 18th and 19th, and prevented the French from making much progress. This was exactly what Marshal Foch aimed at, as it fixed the enemy's attention on this part of the field while a new development was materialising elsewhere.

A new development was materialising elsewhere. A hammer blow by General Mangin's Tenth French Army, which began on August 18th on a front of about ten miles, and has swept forward irresistibly as far as the Ailette. By Wednesday evening, General Mangin's battle-front had broadened to sixteen miles from the Aisne to Bailly, and the maximum penetration so far is some 15 or 18 miles.

GENERAL HUMBERT'S ADVANCE.

Meanwhile, General Humbert's Third Army, advancing on General Mangin's left, progressed more than five miles at its further point and is streaming down the further slopes of the Lassigny ridge and beyond. It is too early yet to predict the effect of this advance, but it is evident that it constitutes a serious threat to the enemy's positions north of the Aisne, and, if it can be continued further, will outflank the whole German line on the Aisne and Vesle Rivers. The German lines west of the Oise are also threatened. The Allies have, in fact, succeeded in driving a formidable wedge between the Crown Prince and General von Boehm's groups of armies.

The total prisoners captured between the Oise and the Aisne from August 15th to 20th exceed 10,000. This number is likely to be considerably exceeded when the captures of yesterday and to-day are added.

The French have made the most successful use of the element of surprise, and their losses have been gratifyingly small. Surprise tactics were also effectively employed on August 21st, when General Sir Julian Byng attacked north of the Ancre. The British in this sector have advanced practically to the line of the Albert-Arras railway.

GENERAL BYNG'S ATTACK.

General Byng's attack is a direct threat to the German positions on the important Cheval Ridge, also to the right flank of the enemy's line on the Ancre. These positions have a menacing interest for both the British and the French, as they were the scene of several costly failures in 1915 and 1916.

During the week the Germans have effected a slight further retirement in the centre salient, and have also evacuated some trenches on both banks of the Scarpe. In the Lys salient the withdrawal has been continued, accompanied by successful hustling tactics by the British, who have secured nearly 1,000 prisoners.

An interesting question is "To what line do the Germans intend to retire?" The Germans have recently shown a desperate anxiety to evacuate salients and straighten their front. The opinion is expressed that this may be a preliminary to a withdrawal on a more extended scale, such as was undertaken at the beginning of 1917. There is at present nothing to show that the Germans are going to retire so far, but such a retirement is not impossible considering the enemy's extreme losses and serious shortage of men.

THE OTHER FRONTS.

Regarding the other theatres, nothing important has occurred in Italy, but it is interesting to note that the Austrian losses on the British front in Italy from June 15th to August 15th are estimated at 20,000, whereas the total British casualties during the same period were only 2,544.

The Russian situation is somewhat obscure, but it may be mentioned that the Japanese force which has landed at Vladivostok is considerable.

In Persia and the Caucasus, the only change during the week has been the defeat of the Jelus in the area west of Lake Urumiah by the Turks, who have taken the town of Urumiah. This led to a wholesale migration of the Jelus population, who feared a massacre. They were closely pursued by the Turks until a force of British cavalry dispersed the enemy and escorted the fugitives to safety.

General.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TRIBUTE TO THE FRENCH NAVY.

INCREASING SUCCESS AGAINST SUBMARINES.

PARIS, August 23rd.
Returning to Paris from a trip to the Franco-American naval bases, Mr. Franklin Roosevelt, the assistant Secretary of the United States Navy, yesterday received Paris newspapermen. He declared that he was much impressed by the naval effort in France. He said: "Two things especially excited my admiration; firstly, the organisation and tremendous works completed in so short a time, and which will be devoted to the after war needs of France; secondly, the remarkable efficiency of the methods in combating submarines. There are now ports and places where our troops land, on the French coast which are absolutely protected."

FIVE GERMAN TOWNS BOMBED.

LONDON, August 23rd.
The Air Ministry states:—Despite the enemy's determined protective efforts, consisting of large numbers of aeroplanes and an increasing number of anti-aircraft guns, we heavily attacked five important German towns and five aerodromes.

We attacked Frankfurt and Cologne on the night of August 21st-22nd with very good results. Bombs landed all around the stations and barracks.

We also successfully attacked Trevis railway junction. All our machines returned. We heavily bombed four aerodromes, hitting many hangars. We also machine-gunned hangars, trains, search-lights and anti-aircraft guns. One of our machines is missing.

We attacked chemical factories at Mannheim on the morning of August 22nd. During heavy fighting on the outward journey two of our machines were brought down. The remainder successfully bombed their objective. Very fierce fighting occurred on the return journey as a result of which five other British machines are missing. We destroyed three hostile machines, two of which crashed to the ground. One fell in flames.

We attacked the railway sidings at Coblenz in the morning and the aerodrome at Haguenau with very good results. All our machines returned.

We dropped 104 bombs at night and 21 tons during the day.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

THREE HUNDRED CZECHO-SLOVAKS MURDERED.

AMSTERDAM, August 23rd.
According to a German source, the Red Guards, upon capturing Simbirsk, publicly hanged in the market place 300 Czecho-Slovaks.

GENERAL PETAPOFF REPORTED CAPTURED.

AMSTERDAM, August 22nd.
The *Nieuw Zeeland* learns from Arrahangal that General Petapoff, the Commander-in-Chief of the Red Army in Murman, was caught by peasants when fleeing and given to the British.

REPLY TO DR. SOLE.

GERMANY HATED IN THE PACIFIC ISLES.

LONDON, August 22nd.
Interviewed by Reuter's representative, the Rt. Hon. Mr. W. G. Massey, Premier of New Zealand, replying to Dr. Sol's demand that Germany's colonial possessions should correspond to the measure of protection the Germans had accorded to coloured races, said he had no personal knowledge of Africa, but as regards the Pacific Islands, he was able to say that Germany is hated and detested by the native races who, on the other hand, have shown in a most practical form their sympathy with Great Britain. The natives of New Zealand, Fiji, Niue, Rarotonga, the Gilbert Islands and other places had made the supreme sacrifice for the Allied cause. On the other hand, Mr. Massey said he had never heard of any native of any island occupied by Germany before the war, who wanted to fight for Germany.

IRELAND.

ANTI-CONSCRIPTION MANIFESTO DENOUNCED.

LONDON, August 24th.
The Ulster Unionist Council has issued a manifesto to President Wilson denouncing the Dublin anti-Conscription Manifesto as a stain on Ireland's good name.

WAR REFUGEES FOR AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, August 23rd.
President Wilson has transmitted to Congress a joint resolution authorizing the admission of war refugees into the United States. The resolution proposes the waiving of immigration laws in their case until half a year after the war. It is particularly designed to admit 1,600 Serbian refugees including 500 children now in Russia.

BRAVE AUSTRALIAN NURSE HONOURED.

LONDON, August 23rd.
On Saturday morning the Military Medal was awarded to an Australian staff nurse, Pearl Corkhill. During an enemy air raid she attended the wounded regardless of her own safety, though the enemy were overhead. Her example was of the greatest value in allaying the patients' alarm.

IRON CROSSES GALORE.

AMSTERDAM, August 22nd.
The *Vossische Zeitung* states that over 4,600,000 Iron Crosses have been awarded.

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